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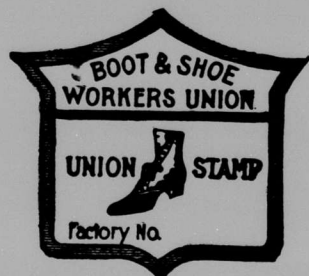


# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 10, 1915.  
OLD-AGE AND SICKNESS INSURANCE.  
EXPOSES NAVY LEAGUE.  
CONGRESS CONVENES.  
MANLY'S LOGIC.  
LABOR LEGISLATION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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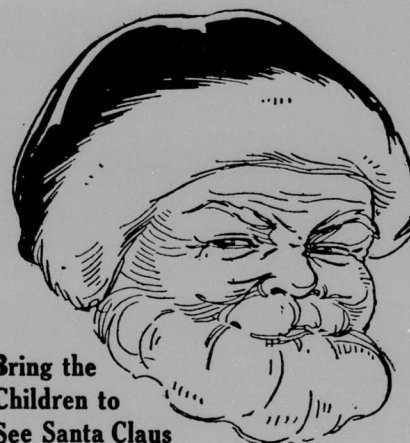
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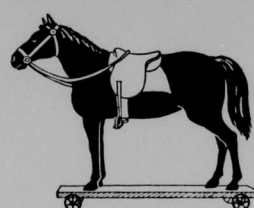


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## :- Old Age and Sickness Insurance :-

The Labor Council has been requested by a debating team of the University of Wisconsin to answer a number of questions relating to sickness, invalidity and old-age insurance. The subject of debate is: "Resolved, That a system of compulsory sickness, old-age and invalidity insurance should be adopted by the United States." The questions submitted are somewhat indefinitely framed but will, pursuant to instructions, be answered by me as well as I may, with the end in view of indicating clearly and concisely some of the principles upon which I consider such a system should be based.

The questions and answers to same are as follows:

Question 1. What is your opinion regarding pension systems as instituted by the International Harvester Company?

Answer: All such systems are unsuitable as models upon which to found a general system embracing the industries of this country. The main objection is that such systems, which are entirely under the control of private employers, do not grant any legal rights in the benefits and the fund to the employees. Big corporations which are opposed to the principle of collective bargaining for their employees use such systems as a means of establishing a sort of industrial serfdom, which condition is antagonistic to the spirit of modern democracy. The inherent injustice lies in the failure of all such systems to provide any benefits or settlement in case of employees leaving or being discharged.

Question 2. Do you think it would be a good policy for the government to grant pensions to all aged workers?

Answer: It would be not only good policy, but, under modern civilized conditions of society, it should be the duty of every government to make adequate provision for all aged and invalided workers.

Question 3. Do you think that the men with whom you are affiliated provide for old age through savings?

Answer: As only few workers are able to save out of their wages to make provision for old age and other incidental drawbacks in making a proper livelihood, it follows that no system depending upon either voluntary or compulsory individual saving will prove adequate to provide for all aged and invalided workers.

Question 4. Do you favor a compulsory system of old-age insurance for all industrial workers?

Answer: Yes, if based upon correct principles, among which should be these: The fund should be administered by the government. The basic and normal allowance or pension should be maintained principally by general taxation and partly by a nominal tax upon the beneficiaries where the earning power exceeds a certain sum, but no such nominal tax to be imposed where the earning power is less than said sum. Additional allowances or pensions to be paid and maintained by all

employers in each industry or business in accordance with equitable considerations, such as amount of pay-roll, value of products or profits realized, or other elements, to be taken into account as a fair basis of apportionment. Further annuities to be paid from voluntary contributions of the workers.

Question 5. Do you think that a voluntary system of sickness insurance can meet the problems of sickness among both organized and unorganized employees?

Answer: No system based upon voluntary action of unorganized workers can succeed. Systems of sick benefits established by organized workers are practical, but their success depends upon the semi-compulsory nature of the contributions of the members. If for any reason the labor organization fails to pay the benefits, or a member drops out, the problem is still there; and, consequently, something more than voluntary action is required to provide the full and dependable protection desired.

Question 6. What is your opinion of a compulsory system of sickness insurance?

Answer: It should be based upon correct principles among which are these: All persons possessing means less than a fixed amount should be entitled to all necessary medical, hospital, sanitary and preventive treatment, to be provided by the State by taxation. Accidental injuries and occupational diseases to be borne by the various industries and businesses in which persons gain their livelihood.

Question 7. Would a compulsory insurance contribution of fifty cents per week reduce the average workman's wage below that required for a decent living?

Answer: That would depend upon many circumstances. Generally speaking, where the employees are able to establish to a degree the terms of employment, they would simply add to the stipulated wages such an amount as would secure them unimpaired a decent standard of living. Only labor unions would possess the necessary power and initiative to obtain such result, and even they could not under all circumstances enforce it. It follows that there should be few, if any, compulsory contributions from employees for purpose of any system of insurance. All such contributions should be mostly on a voluntary basis and to provide additional insurance, while the industry and the government provide the minimum or basic insurance for the workers.

The foregoing answers are as concise as it is possible to make them. They are not a complete enumeration of principles involved, but they indicate how practical and beneficial systems of old-age, invalidity and sickness insurance may be established by either Federal or State governments. These answers do not claim to propose more than one possible solution of the problem.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

(Signed) THEODORE JOHNSON.



**EXPOSES NAVY LEAGUE.**

House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1915.  
Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President, Navy  
League, Washington, D. C.  
My Dear Colonel:

I assume from your letter of the 20th ult., and from your various utterances as president of the Navy League, that the impression you desire to create in the minds of the American people is that none of the men who founded, or who have been, or are now, directors of or contributors to the Navy League, have ever been, or are now, in any manner interested in any concern which would profit financially from the \$500,000,000 bond issue for battleships, etc., which you are advocating.

I understand your position to be that none of the money which the Navy League has used to banquet members of Congress and secretaries of the navy or to carry on the propaganda for the vastly increased naval appropriations which you advocate, has come from any gentlemen who stand to profit therefrom. I contend that the opposite is true.

In your letter you request that I give you some specific information.

I call your attention to the fact that Elbert H. Gary, who is described in the Directory of Directors for 1914 as "Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation," contributed \$1000 on June 10, 1915, and that on the same date representatives of the J. P. Morgan estate subscribed \$2000.

I call your attention to the fact that J. P. Morgan, who is a director of the United States Steel Corporation, was formerly treasurer of the Navy League and is now a director of and a contributor to the Navy League and that J. P. Morgan's brother-in-law, Herbert L. Satterlee, was one of the incorporators of the league, and is at the present time the general counsel of the league. I also note that Edward T. Stotesbury, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and a director of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Cambria Steel Co., Phoenix Iron Co., Riverside Metal Co., Temple Iron Co., Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., and fifty-four other corporations, banks and trust companies, is one of the honorary vice-presidents of the Navy League.

I also call your attention to the fact that George F. Baker, Jr., No. 2 Wall street, New York, son of a director of United States Steel, contributed \$1000 to the Navy League, June 10, 1915.

I call your attention to the fact that Robert Bacon, formerly a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and now first director of United States Steel, is a director of the Navy League.

I call your attention to the fact that Henry C. Frick, a director of United States Steel, and ten other corporations, banks and trust companies, is one of the vice-presidents of the Navy League.

United States Steel controls the Carnegie Steel Company, which has drawn down from the navy contracts aggregating \$32,954,377 for armor plate alone, and if the Navy League's \$500,000,000 bond issue goes through Congress this firm will profit still further.

I call your attention to the fact that Allan A. Ryan, a director of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, contributed \$100 to the Navy League on June 10, 1915, and to the further fact that George R. Sheldon, a director of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and the American Locomotive Co., both of which concerns have profited hugely from European war orders, is one of the vice-presidents of the Navy League. Mr. Sheldon is also a director of twenty-four other corporations.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has obtained

from the Navy Department armor contracts amounting to \$42,321,237, and if the Navy League's program goes through, Bethlehem stands to receive increased orders.

From the foregoing it would appear that two of the three concerns composing the armor ring in this country have representation either among the contributors to the Navy League or among the officers or directors of the Navy League.

The Government has purchased from these two concerns, Bethlehem and Carnegie, \$75,275,614 worth of armor plate, paying an average price of approximately \$440 a ton therefor.

If this armor plate had been manufactured in a government armor plate factory, which the Navy League has cold-shouldered, at least \$25,000,000 could have been saved to the American taxpayers. There have been ten estimates by Government officials as to the cost of armor in a government plant and the average of these estimates is \$238 a ton. By contrasting \$440, the price we have paid the private manufacturers, with \$238, the cost at which we might have manufactured this armor in a government plant, it is possible to obtain an inkling as to the reason we do not now have more preparedness to show for the colossal appropriations made for that purpose.

I note there are thirty-one directors of the Navy League. The personal fortunes of these thirty-one men, by the most conservative estimate, aggregate \$100,000,000, or \$3,000,000 to each director. I contend that any board of directors whose individual fortunes average \$3,000,000 can hardly be considered as representative of the views, feelings and heartbeats of the great mass of the American people.

On November 19th I publicly stated that inasmuch as the Navy League insisted that its management and backers are entirely free from any atmosphere of war-trafficking influences, I would, as soon as Congress convened, introduce a resolution providing for an investigation of the league, specifically requiring J. P. Morgan and other directors of the league, past and present, to take the responsibility of testifying, under oath, whether they are interested or ever have been, in war-trafficking firms, or concerns which stand to profit from the proposed \$500,000,000 bond issue.

On November 21st I received a letter from you threatening a suit. I consider your letter nothing more nor less than an attempt to intimidate me into abandoning my plans to seek a Congressional investigation of your organization. When I am right, the Navy League can not intimidate me.

I now desire in all good faith to take the responsibility of making a suggestion to the Navy League. I suggest that you call a meeting of the board of directors and go on record in favor of the government manufacture of battleships, submarines, armament, munitions, etc., in order that the people may obtain the preparedness which you are advocating at cost. I recommend that you either do this or fold your tent and quietly take your departure from the national capital.

Very respectfully,

CLYDE H. TAVENNER.

**MACHINISTS STRIKE.**

Machinists employed by the Steidle Turret Machine Company at Madison, Wis., are on strike for an eight-hour day, time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays. Manager Steidle has refused to meet a committee of the union. He wants to meet them as individuals, and declares "he'll run the shop himself," as he is a machinist—or was, years ago.

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage, and they are entitled to your consideration.

**WOULD JAIL UNION GIRL.**

Says St. Louis "Labor," in its last issue: "A telegram received by President Otto Kaemmerer, of the St. Louis Garment Workers' District Council, from Philippi, W. Va., is to the effect that Miss Fannie Sellins, formerly of this city, was ordered by the court to go forthwith to jail for the unexpired term of the sentence in connection with the violation of injunctions during the West Virginia coal miners' strike. An appeal will be taken."

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.—Sir Philip Sidney.

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**THE FIRST THING NEEDFUL.**

Says the Chicago "Tribune," in its issue of November 21st, in speaking of preparedness:

"If Americans are ready to die for the country they must first find America well worth dying for. No State which permits the slums, and condones vast inequalities of fortune, can hope rationally for a devoted and virile patriotism. Preparedness to meet aggression. . . . does not mean more ships and more guns. It means fundamentally a domestic strength and prosperity, which are possible only when justice and enlightenment rule the relations of all citizens."

It is clear that the "Tribune" must see what Henry George pointed out in 1891 in his "Protection or Free Trade," when discussing the preparedness agitation of that time. Mr. George said:

"The dangers to the republic come not from without but from within. What menaces her safety is no armada launched from European shores, but the gathering cloud of tramps in her own highways. That Krupp is casting monstrous cannons, and that in Cherbourg and Woolwich projectiles of unheard of destructiveness are being stored, need not alarm her, but there is black omen in the fact that Pennsylvania miners are working for 65 cents a day. No triumphant invader can tread our soil till the blight of 'great estates' has brought 'failure of the crop of men'; if there be danger that our cities blaze, it is from torches lit in faction fight, not from foreign shells. Against such dangers forts will not guard us, ironclads protect us, or standing armies prove of any avail."

But Henry George saw further than the "Tribune." He not only saw that the greatest danger to the country lay in the blight that would bring "failure of the crop of men," but also saw that removal of that blight would mean removal of the economic cause of war.

Economic justice, not armies and navies, is the first thing that must be provided to make the country safe. And that once provided, armies and navies may not be needed.

**CONTINUE TO ROB MINERS.**

A miner correspondent in the Denver "Labor Bulletin" has this to say of one of the evils confronting Colorado's coal diggers:

"Andy Walker, who operates the Monarch Mine No. 2, at Louisville Junction, was fined \$50 when he was found guilty of cheating the miners in the weight of the coal they mined. The miners would like to know why they should not be reimbursed for that stolen from them. Is Walker to keep all over \$50 of that stolen from the miners? If so, is this not putting a premium on robbing those who toil in the mines?"

"If a man be fined in an amount that is but a small portion of the sum he stole, what redress has the person losing his property or valuables? What crime had the miners in Monarch Mine No. 2 committed that they should be fined so much of their production each day? Is it that it is a crime to be a miner? If so, what are miners to do, for if they cease work as they did in the recent strike to force their rights to be recognized, are they not also considered criminals for daring to strike? Let those who bitterly opposed the miners and published false statements of their earnings answer these statements."

"Who knows how many more 'Andy Walkers' there are robbing the miners in this State? If these things are denied the miners, can any one expect anything other than that the miners will again strike?"

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**TUBERCULOSIS CASES UNCARED FOR.**  
(News Letter No. 10 from the California State Board of Health.)

It is estimated that there is an annual influx to the southwest of between ten and fifteen thousand non-resident cases of tuberculosis. A very large proportion of these are indigent or become indigent shortly after their arrival. Trains bearing such persons to California could not be stopped at the border lines and the patients turned back to the Eastern States from which they came, even if such procedure were desired. They must be cared for; not to do so would be inhuman.

The California State Board of Health contends, however, that this is an unjust charge upon the community, that the Federal Government should aid in caring for these unfortunate persons. Accordingly, the Board is sponsoring a bill to be introduced in the next Congress, by which a subsidy of five dollars per week per patient may be paid to institutions caring for such non-resident indigent cases, such institutions to maintain a standard required by the United States Public Health Service, under the jurisdiction of which service the act would be enforced. Assistance in migrating to another State would render a patient ineligible for the subsidy.

Many tuberculosis residents of Eastern States come to California with a small amount of money, believing that the wonderful climate will effect a cure within a short time and that they may secure positions enabling them to earn a living. From thirty to fifty per cent of these persons die within six months after their arrival, and in some sections ten per cent of such non-resident cases die within thirty days after reaching the State.

Out of a thousand cases of tuberculosis cared for in the Los Angeles County Hospital during a single year, less than fifty were Californians. Most of the non-resident tuberculosis patients in this institution came from New York, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Iowa, and Georgia. The problem of caring for indigent non-resident tuberculosis cases is found not only in California, however. Florida, Louisiana and North Carolina have the same problem, while New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and Colorado suffer from it to a greater extent than any States, with the exception of California.

Genius at first is little more than a great capacity for receiving discipline.—George Eliot.

**RESULTS OF TRADE UNIONISM.**

Organizer Lowney, of the Western Federation of Miners, in his last report, says a 25 per cent wage increase has been announced by zinc mine operators, and he gives these additional illustrations of the power of trade unionism:

"The men who heretofore had to eat and change their clothes in dirty dog-houses are now being furnished with up-to-date dry houses, with shower baths and lockers, hot and cold water. Water pipe lines are also being installed in the mines, and the deadly custom of blasting and squibbing during shift is being eliminated. Even the mine inspectors have called at the union headquarters and offered to co-operate in bringing about sanitary conditions in the mines. The wage scales also are not being tampered with as much as formerly."

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### MANLY'S LOGIC.

The Committee on Industrial Relations on December 3d asked Congress for the printing of 200,000 copies of the final report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations and 10,000 copies of the testimony taken at public hearings.

The letter is signed by Basil M. Manly, who was director of the Federal Commission and is now director of the Committee on Industrial Relations.

In making public the letter, Mr. Manly pointed out that the entire cost of printing the reports will be less than that of one fourteen-inch gun. The letter follows:

"Dear Sir: Enclosed is a brief statement showing the purposes of this committee.

"As you will note by this statement, our first task will be to urge upon Congress the publication of the reports and testimony of the Commission on Industrial Relations in such editions as will place this material at the disposal of every citizen who is interested in the vital problems of industrial relations.

"The Commission's final appropriation from Congress was to include the cost of printing reports. This mandate was fulfilled by the Commission.

"In order to reserve funds for this purpose, it became necessary to curtail several very important investigations and to cancel public hearings which had been scheduled for Boston, Atlanta and Pittsburgh. By thus curtailing or canceling some of its more important investigations, the Commission was able to finance the publication of 10,000 copies of a volume containing the report of Mr. Basil M. Manly, director of research and investigation, in which he summarized the testimony and reports of the staff, and the reports of the majority and minority members of the Commission, and 6000 copies each of the report of Mr. George P. West on the Colorado strike and the report of Mr. Luke Grant on the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the National Erectors' Association.

"The edition of the final report published by the Commission was exhausted at once by the necessity of sending copies to members of Congress, public libraries, witnesses, editors, public officials, and to several thousand persons who had written to the Commission prior to its expiration on August 23d asking that their names be placed on the mailing list. Since August 23d many thousands of requests for copies have been received by members of Congress, the Superintendent of Public Documents, and members of the Commission. An attempt is now being made to assemble these requests, in order to furnish you with a close estimate of the number of those who have written letters or postcards asking for copies of the report. This great number of requests was received in spite of the efforts of the Commission to notify the interested public that no more copies of the report were available. Trade and labor papers announced before September 1st that the edition had been exhausted. If this fact had not been common knowledge the number of requests received would have been many times as great.

"In addition to the reports the Commission submitted to Congress the equivalent of 7300 printed pages of testimony taken at the public hearings which were held in the larger cities and industrial centers from coast to coast.

"This testimony is of the very greatest immediate and historic value. It constitutes a picture of the social and industrial life of our nation more true, more vivid, and more complete than was ever before placed at the disposal of a generation to enable it to come to a correct solution of its social and industrial problems. The hearings occupied in all 154 days, or more than the equivalent of six months of the Commission's

time. One or more hearings were held in each of the following cities: Washington, New York, Paterson, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Lead, S. D., Butte, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver and Dallas. Witnesses were by no means limited to these communities, but in every case the best informed persons were brought to the centers at which the hearings were held. Of the 740 witnesses who appeared before the Commission, 230 were employers, managers, foremen, representatives of employers' organizations, attorneys for employers, efficiency engineers, employment agents, or capitalists, bankers or directors. Of those affiliated with labor there were 245, including trade union officials, working men and women, attorneys, Industrial Workers of the World, and representatives of the Socialist party. Another group of witnesses, numbering 265, were not affiliated with either the employing or the labor group. These included agriculturists, attorneys, public officials, educators, economists, sociologists, investigators, representatives of the press, clergymen and physicians.

"At several of the hearings the problems of farm labor and farm tendency were thoroughly gone into, and much of this material is of more interest to those engaged in agriculture than to those living in industrial centers.

"Taken together, the testimony not only constitutes a remarkable presentation of the facts regarding social and industrial conditions, but, equally important, presents a true and impressive record of the beliefs, feelings and personal reactions that must be taken into account in any effort to understand industrial problems and to improve industrial relations. The Commission disregarded at all times the paralyzing formalism of conventional court procedure, and by encouraging the frankest expression, obtained a record such as never before has been made available for students, legislators and citizens generally.

"The American Federation of Labor through the report of its executive council, which was unanimously adopted by the convention in San Francisco, had the following to say in regard to the value of the Commission's hearings:

"The Commission worked upon the theory that industrial problems can only be solved by arousing the will and conscience of the American people, and conducted their public hearings in conformity with this policy. They proceeded upon the theory that not only their final report and their written declarations would be helpful in accomplishing the task assigned them, but that the most powerful influence would be exerted by enabling those individuals that had first-hand information to get their stories to the American people. This policy caused criticism from some sources because it was not molded upon judicial procedure, but the chairman as well as the members of the Commission knew that judicial ethics and judicial precedents have thus far failed to establish industrial justice, and they knew that they had to do away with all formalism in order to get at the heart of the matter. The hearings that have been held in various parts of the country have been of tremendous human interest. They have revealed the daily lives of the people of all walks of life and their relations with their fellow men. The testimony given in these hearings carried with it the conviction of actual experiences and existing misery."

"The American Federation of Labor and thousands of local unions throughout the country have adopted resolutions asking that Congress order the printing of the full testimony and reports.

"Many employers have added their voice to those of the enormous group of wage earners, professional men, economists and students who have asked in vain for copies of the reports and

the transcript of testimony, and who look to Congress to supply the demand.

"The Committee has prepared estimates showing that all of the reports and all of the testimony of the Commission can be printed at an expense greatly below that incurred in printing the reports of other Federal Commissions that have reported to Congress in recent years.

"The publications of the Commission which it is believed Congress should order would include:

Final Report .....	450 pages
Testimony .....	7300 pages
Colorado Report .....	250 pages

Total.....8000 pages

"The report of the Industrial Commission of 1901 consisted of nineteen volumes containing 14,377 pages.

"The report of the Immigration Commission of 1909 consisted of forty-two volumes containing 28,489 pages.

"The report of the Monetary Commission of 1912 consisted of forty-seven volumes containing 13,028 pages.

"This Committee respectfully submits that

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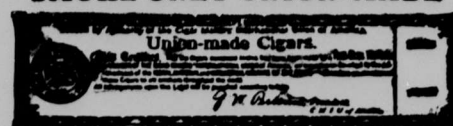
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none of the subjects treated by these Commissions touched the vital interests of the people as closely as does that of industrial relations.

"After carefully estimating the demand we feel justified in urging that Congress authorize an edition of 200,000 copies of the final report of the Commission, and the Colorado report with the Rockefeller correspondence attached. This correspondence is of the very greatest interest and importance because it sheds light on the question of directors' and stockholders' responsibility for labor conditions in great industrial corporations. It was not included in the edition of the Colorado report published by the Commission, and unless Congress orders it printed it will not be available to the public. The final report of Mr. Manly as director, and of the various Commissioners, occupies 450 pages. The Colorado report with the Rockefeller correspondence attached will occupy 250 pages. We are therefore asking for 200,000 copies of a volume containing only 700 pages.

"No such edition of the testimony taken by the Commission will be required. We have estimated that this testimony in printed form can be supplied to the public libraries, chambers of commerce, trade union reading rooms, and colleges, and through them made available to the public, by printing 10,000 copies. We accordingly respectfully urge that Congress order the publication of this number.

"The constant endeavor of the Commission during its existence was to share with the people all the information and the enlightenment which came to the Commission itself in the course of its hearings and investigations. To a large extent the Commission succeeded in this endeavor through the co-operation of the press. But much of the value of the work will be utterly lost unless the reports and testimony are made available for ready reference to publicists, students, legislators, public officials, and interested citizens.

"No question now claiming your consideration is of such vital importance as the question of what constitutes the right relations between those who toil in field and factory and those who own and manage industry. The future peace and well-being of the nation depend on a proper working out of our industrial problem. In a democracy such as ours that problem can be worked out in only one way—through the will and conscience of the people. That will and conscience must in turn be founded on a full understanding of all the facts. Therefore, in asking that the material gathered by the Commission be placed at the public's disposal, we ask that you take that action which, more than any other which is open to you, will make for a solution of our most pressing problem.

"When it became apparent prior to August 23d that the entire edition of 10,000 copies of the final report printed by the Commission would be exhausted at once, the chairman of the Commission ordered that 600 copies of the report be reserved for the use of members of Congress who might mislay the copies that were mailed to them. These 600 copies are now in the custody of Mr. Walsh, and a copy will be furnished you if you address this office.

"Respectfully yours,

"BASIL M. MANLY, Director."

#### SOME CIRCULATION.

A country editor wrote to a catalogue house for some advertising. They replied that they would be glad to use his space but would like to know what territory his paper covered, whereupon he told them: "This paper goes from New York to San Francisco, from Canada to the Gulf, and it keeps me working until 2 o'clock in the morning to keep it from going to hell."—Falmouth "Outlook."

#### TAX INCOMES AND INHERITANCES.

The Committee on Industrial Relations has announced its support of a plan formulated by Congressman Keating of Colorado for meeting the entire cost of additional national defense through taxation of incomes and inheritances. This plan, as embodied in a bill now being drafted by Mr. Keating, carried out an important plank in the committee's legislative program.

The Keating bill will provide sufficient funds to cover any program of preparedness that could conceivably be adopted, and yet it will take from the huge accumulations of wealth in this country less than was taken by similar taxes from the wealthy classes of England prior to the present war.

The bill creates a "National Defense Fund," to consist of an annual appropriation from the general fund equal to the present annual cost of the army and navy, and of such additional funds for increases in the national defense as Congress may determine to be necessary. These additional funds would be raised by inheritance and income taxes, the rates to be fixed by Congress each year at such figures as would raise sufficient revenue to cover the amounts of the army and navy appropriation bills.

Investigations conducted by Basil M. Manly, Director of the Committee on Industrial Relations, have produced data showing that President Wilson's program of preparedness can be financed by moderate increases in the income tax rates and the imposition of a moderate federal tax on inheritances. This data will be published shortly by the committee. In a statement Mr. Keating said:

"The people will not and should not tolerate any plan for raising revenue that increases the cost of the necessities and small luxuries of the poor, or that reduces the incomes of families that are struggling along on small salaries. Such a plan is the proposal to extend the special war tax, to tax gasoline, to reduce the limit of exemption for the income tax, and worst of all, to re-establish tariffs by which the government revenues profit less than do the dealers who make these tariffs an excuse for high prices.

"Any increase in the burden of military and naval expenditures must fall on those best able to bear it and, therefore, it must fall on that class which possesses the greater part of the nation's wealth.

"The report of Mr. Basil M. Manly, director of research and investigation for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, shows that:

"Between one-fourth and one-third of the male workers 18 years of age and over, in factories and mines, earn less than \$10 per week. From two-thirds to three-fourths earn less than \$15 per week.

"There are in the United States 1598 fortunes yielding an income of \$100,000 or more per year.

"Forty-four families in 1914 had incomes of \$1,000,000 or more each.

"Two per cent of the people own 60 per cent of the wealth.

"Thirty-three per cent of the people own 35 per cent of the wealth.

"Sixty-five per cent of the people own 5 per cent of the wealth.

"With these figures before it, Congress cannot fail to see the force of the proposal to raise additional revenue by means of income and inheritance taxes.

"The difficulties in the way of levying an inheritance tax are not important and can be easily overcome. I am now gathering data showing that only a few States now effectively tax inheritances and that the total amount raised in this way is trifling compared with the revenues that would be raised by a federal inheritance tax at rates not higher than those of the States, and far below those in England before the war."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2040 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1915.

Words are things, and a small drop of ink,  
Falling like dew upon a thought, produces  
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions  
think.

If the millions of dollars that will be spent  
by union men and their families during the next  
two weeks were to go for union label articles  
organized labor would receive a tremendous push  
forward. There is no more simple way of pro-  
moting the welfare of the worker than by de-  
manding the union label on all purchases.

The Exposition is now numbered with the  
things of the past, but the most beautiful and  
fascinating things that met the eyes of visitors  
are still with us and always will be, so that travel  
from the East to San Francisco need not cease  
because of lack of beauty and attraction. The  
greatest attractions during the Exposition were  
our women, and they are still with us.

We talked to a man a few days ago who is  
engaged as a skilled man in an unorganized craft  
and he complained that they were compelled to  
work nights and Sundays very frequently with-  
out extra compensation. We inquired as to why  
they were not organized so that they could pro-  
tect themselves by collective action. He said  
they had been organized and were enjoying fairly  
good conditions until the members began to re-  
fuse to pay dues on the ground that the union  
did them no good. It is the same old story that  
we have been hearing for years, and these men  
are now reaping the harvest from the seeds of  
disruption they foolishly planted.

Certain interests in the United States are now  
insisting that when our government presents to  
the southern Republic its claim for damages the  
proposition of ceding Lower California to us in  
payment shall be presented. The argument ad-  
vanced is: Mexico is overwhelmed with obliga-  
tions. She owes the United States an immense  
sum of money by reason of the destruction of  
property of American citizens wrought by her  
military forces and her banditti. She has more  
territory than she has been able to govern. The  
United States has less than it needs. It particu-  
larly wants to tie up Magdalena bay. Why not  
have Congress tell Mexico that the United States  
is willing to settle all claims on the basis of a  
transfer of the desired territory? In plain lan-  
guage our land hogs would take advantage of  
Mexico's helplessness to take a part of her ter-  
ritory away from her. It is not likely, however,  
that either the present administration or the peo-  
ple will back them up in their greedy desires.

## :: Congress Convenes ::

What promises to be the most important session of Congress since the Civil War convened in Washington last Monday morning and organized for the long legislative campaign that is before it. Champ Clark of Missouri was elected Speaker of the House, while Senator Clarke of Arkansas was elected President pro tempore of the Senate.

More than 2000 bills were introduced the first day.

Among the list of enactments the American Federation of Labor will urge are the following:

Immigration restriction.

Empowering States to regulate the admission of goods manufactured by con-  
victs in other States.

Prohibiting importation of goods manufactured in whole or in part by con-  
victs of foreign countries.

Preventing interstate transportation of goods in which the labor of children  
under certain ages is employed.

Compensation act for District of Columbia workers.

Compensation act for Federal employees extended and liberalized.

Compensation for railroad employees engaged in interstate commerce.

Amend the hours of service (railroad men's 16-hour law), with a minimum  
penalty provision incorporated.

Eight hours for interstate railroad telegraphers.

A liberal and comprehensive industrial education bill.

Additional safety laws, and placing the enforcement of same under the  
jurisdiction of the United States Department of Labor.

Old-age pensions and retirements.

A law to curb the power of the Civil Service Commission in limiting the  
rights of government employees in the exercise of their citizenship.

The establishment of a government-owned merchant marine to be used as a  
naval auxiliary in time of need.

A bill providing for the construction and manufacture by the government of  
equipment and supplies for the army and navy.

A bill granting citizenship to the people of Porto Rico.

Industrial education—Vocational training.

A bill regulating the hours of service of night and day workers in the postal  
service.

A bill providing for safety appliances by interstate carriers.

A bill to eliminate the speeding up systems in government arsenals, navy  
yards and departments.

A bill to prevent army and navy bands competing with civilian musicians.

A bill providing for the printing of envelope corner cards in the govern-  
ment printing office instead of by private contract as at present.

A vigorous effort will be made to hold the seamen's legislation already en-  
acted and to strengthen it in places.

It is the hope of the Federation to be able to pass the immigration bill, con-  
taining the literacy test, over the veto of the President, should he again dis-  
approve it.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The great Exposition which drew nearly 19,000,000 people from every section of the earth is now a thing of the past, but not one that will soon be forgotten by those who had the privilege of attending it. But then all such things must end sometime.

One of the first deepest wells drilled in the West was put down near Huxley, Nev., by the Central Pacific Railway in 1881, in a search for good water. The boring reached a depth of 2750 feet, but the water obtained was of very unsatisfactory quality. At 1700 feet the drill encountered a bed of "petrified clams" and the record states that at 1900 feet well-preserved "redwood timber" was found. (Overland Guidebook, U. S. Geological Survey.)

Dean Church says that "there are few things more strange than the history of argument. How often has a cause or an idea turned out, in the eyes of posterity, so much better than its arguments? How often have we seen argument getting as it were into a groove, and unable to extricate itself, so as to do itself justice? The everyday cases of private experience, of men defending right conclusions on wrong or conventional grounds, or in a confused form, entangled with conclusions of a like, yet different nature;—of arguments, theories, solutions, which once satisfied, satisfying us no longer on a question about which we hold the same belief—of one party unable to comprehend the arguments of another—of one section of the same side smiling at the defense of their common cause by another—are all reproduced on a grander scale in the history of society. There, too, one age cannot comprehend another; there, too, it takes time to disengage, subordinate, eliminate. Truth of this sort is not the elaboration of one keen or strong mind, but of the secret experience of many; 'nihil sine aetate est, omnia tempus expectant.' 'Nothing is without its age and date; all things wait for their time.'

## WHO'S WHO?

By George Matthew Adams.

There is one thing you possess, oh human being—you who read this little talk—with which the arbitrary selection of blue books and close corporation club committees has nothing in common. It is your personal power of character secrecy.

Most of the people we think we know, we don't.

So that our judgment runs criss-cross. And often our little people are in reality the world's big people and our big people are the world's little people.

It is the big, silent element which, when fully realized inside a man's soul, gives dignity and calm and makes him fit and clean and great—Courageous in the face of danger, calumny and duty.

Who's Who? Why! You are.

And the name of the man who cuts your clothes as well as the name of the woman who washes them, may be there. And there will be a glory thrill for the patient and plodding, the shut-ins and uncomplainers, as they see their names in simple Gothic bold.

Who's who? You! Most certainly you, who in the consciousness and realization of your secret power live and express the best that is in you—openly and unafraid—and glad of the chance.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Say, Pa, who are the deserving poor?"

Pa—Those who don't deserve to be poor, my son.

M'Tavish and M'Pherson sat in front of the fire puffing at their pipes.

After a long pause in the conversation M'Pherson drew his pipe from his mouth and murmured with a sigh, "There's no pleasure in smoking after all."

"Why, mon?" inquired his companion.

"Well," said M'Pherson, "if you are smoking your ain baccy you're thinking of the awfu' cost, and if you're smoking some ither body's baccy your pipe's rammed sae full that it willna draw."

Two old men were discussing the war. "It'll be an awful long job, Bill," said one. "Right you are mate," replied the other. "You see these Germans is taking thousands and thousands of Russian prisoners, and the Russians is taking thousands and thousands of German prisoners. If it keeps on all the Russians will be in Germany and all the Germans in Russia, and you'll see they will start fresh over again, fighting to get back to their own homes."

Prof. Thomas L. Lounsbury said at Cambridge in a talk on English:

"But precision can be carried too far. The ultra-precise, even when logically right, are really wrong.

"An ultra-precise professor went into a hardware shop and said:

"Show me a shears, please."

"You mean a pair of shears, don't you?" said the dealer.

"No," said the professor. "I mean what I say. I mean a shears."

"The dealer took down a box of shears.

"Look here, professor," he said, "aren't there two blades here? And don't two make a pair?"

"Well, you've got two legs. Does that make you a pair of men?" And the professor smiled at the dealer triumphantly through his spectacles.

"He was logically right, but, really he was wrong."—Philadelphia "Bulletin."

To say of a man that he will make a good husband is much the same sort of a compliment as to say of a horse that he is perfectly safe for a woman to drive.—"Puck."

Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, tells the story of an old man with a soft, daft look, who sat on a park bench in the sun, with rod and line, as if he were fishing; but the line, with a worm on the hook, dangled over a bed of bright primroses.

"Daft!" said a passer-by to himself. "Daft! Bughouse! Nice-looking old fellow, too. It's a pity."

Then with a gentle smile, the passer-by approached the old man and said:

"What are you doing, uncle?"

"Fishing, sir," answered the old man, solemnly. "Fishing, eh? Well, uncle, come and have a drink."

The old man shouldered his rod and followed the kindly stranger to the corner saloon. There he regaled himself with a large glass of dark beer and a good five-cent cigar. His host, contemplating him in a friendly, protecting way, as he sipped and smoked, said:

"So you were fishing, uncle? And how many have you caught this morning?"

The old man blew a smoke-cloud toward the ceiling. Then, after a pause, he said:

"You are the seventh, sir."—Philadelphia "Bulletin."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### FOR THE PEOPLE.

By James Jeffrey Roche.

We are the hewers and delvers who toil for another's gain,  
The common clods and the rabble, stunted of brow and brain,

What do we want, the gleaners, of the harvest we have reaped?

What do we want, the neuters, of the honey we have heaped?

We want the drones to be driven away from our golden board;

We want to share in the harvest; we want to sit at the board;

We want what sword or suffrage has never yet won for man,

The fruits of his toil, God-promised, when the curse of toil began.

Ye have tried the sword and scepter, the cross and the sacred word,

In all the years, and the kingdom is not yet here of the Lord.

Is it useless, all our waiting? Are they fruitless, all our prayers?

Has the wheat, while men were sleeping, been oversown with tares?

What gain is it to the people that a God laid down his life,

If twenty centuries after, His world be a world of strife?

If the serried ranks be facing each other with ruthless eyes

And steel in their hands, what profits a Savior's sacrifice?

Ye have tried and failed to rule us; in vain to direct have tried,

Not wholly the fault of the ruler; not utterly blind the guide.

Mayhap there needs not a ruler; mayhap we can find the way,

At least ye have ruled to ruin; at least ye have led astray.

What matter if king or consul or president holds the rein,

If crime and poverty ever be links in the bond-man's chain?

What careth the burden-bearer that Liberty packed his load,

If Hunger presseth behind him with a sharp and ready goad?

There's a serf whose chains are of paper; there's a king with a parchment crown;

There are robber knights and brigands in factory, field and town,

But the vassal pays his tribute to a lord of wage and rent;

And the baron's toil is Shylock's, with a flesh-and-blood per cent.

The seamstress bends to her labor all night in a narrow room;

The child defrauded of childhood, tiptoes all day at the loom;

The soul must starve; for the body can barely on husks be fed;

And the loaded dice of a gambler settle the price of bread.

Ye have shorn and bound the Samson and robbed him of learning's light;

But his sluggish brain is moving; his sinews have all their might.

Look well to your gates of Gaza, your privilege, pride and caste!

The Giant is blind and thinking and his locks are growing fast.



## American Federation Newsletter

### Teamsters Win Strike.

Teamsters in Newark, New Jersey, have won their three weeks' strike and raised wages \$1 a week, with extra pay for overtime.

### Molders Ask For More.

At Wheeling, West Virginia, iron molders have asked for a minimum rate of \$4 for a nine-hour day. The old rate was \$3.50.

### Blacksmiths Want Eight Hours.

At Boston organized blacksmiths are conducting an eight-hour campaign. International officers are assisting and it is announced that the agitation will continue indefinitely, if necessary.

### Against Contract System.

Boston organized teamsters are being supported by the trade union movement in their campaign to abolish the contract system for the removal of garbage and ashes. It is stated that the mayor is in sympathy with the workers' plan.

### Preparing New Scale.

Wage increases and shorter hours in cases where the work week is more than forty-four hours are included in the new scale prepared by the joint executive board of the Telephone Employees' Unions of Boston.

### Huge Railroad Revenues.

The net revenue from the operation of the principal steam railways in the United States for September was \$177,140,771, the Interstate Commerce Commission has announced. The operating revenues were \$285,403,834; operating income, \$97,412,193.

### New Glass Blowers' Official.

Harry Jenkins is secretary of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of America, succeeding William Launer, deceased. The new official has held many positions of trust in the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union, among them being organizer, member of the national executive board and secretary of the joint wage committee which meets employers to adjust wage scales.

### Refuses to Accept Award.

The Canadian Northern Railroad, like the Toronto hydro-electric commission, has refused to accept an award of a board appointed under the Dominion Industrial Disputes act, which is intended to stop strikes and lockouts in public utilities. Brotherhood engineers and firemen asked for the appointment of a board to adjust working conditions. The award did not fulfill the demands of these workers, but they accepted it. The company has rejected the decision and now the two brotherhoods are arranging for a strike vote.

### Girls Want Shorter Hours.

Shorter hours, recognition of their union and sanitary work rooms are demanded by the White Goods Workers' Union, of New York, which has called several strikes in unorganized shops. These girls are endeavoring to have unorganized shops join an association of manufacturers that represent this industry and which has a working agreement with the union.

### Strike Increases Wages.

An annual increase of about \$300,000 is recommended by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in wages of cartridge workers employed by the United States Cartridge Company of Lowell, Massachusetts. These employees struck recently and returned to work after the company agreed to accept the State Board as arbiters. About 6000 workers are affected, and the

average increase is approximately 10 per cent. The decision dates from September 28th, last, which means there is upwards of \$50,000 now due the workers for back pay.

### Want Constitution Changed.

In announcing the annual convention of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor, to be held in Jackson, beginning January 3rd, officers call attention to the coming election, which will decide whether the people of this State favor calling a State constitutional convention. "This is the first real opportunity we have had to place ourselves in a position to get substantial relief," say these unionists. "If we fail to get a constitution that is progressive we have lost our labors of eighteen years; on the other hand, if we grasp the opportunity and handle it intelligently the benefits cannot be estimated."

### Social Laws to Increase.

Health insurance for employees will be the liveliest issue in social legislation in this country during the next five years, declares Dr. Henry J. Harris of the Library of Congress, in an interview in a Washington, D. C., newspaper. He said careful statisticians estimated that there were 3,000,000 persons sick in the United States in any one year, and that each wage earner was estimated to lose, on an average, nine days a year on account of sickness, and that if \$2 a day was taken as the average wage, the wage loss from sickness annually totals \$500,000,000. "In five years," said Dr. Harris, "no less than 27 States have enacted laws that provide pensions for widows, and in five years 31 States have enacted laws to compensate workmen injured at work. When the movement for health insurance is universal it is probable that it will meet with no less phenomenal success."

### Indict Eastland Officials.

At Chicago the Federal Grand Jury has returned three new indictments against the eight defendants previously indicted on charges of responsibility for the Eastland disaster. In the list is included two Federal steamboat inspectors, officers of the company and the engineer and captain of the Eastland. The new indictments charge manslaughter, as did the previous true bills, with a new theory of prosecution added. In addition to the manslaughter charge under section 282 of the criminal code the defendants are charged with conspiracy to violate the law. They are also charged with violating section 2 of the Act of Congress of 1898, which prohibits owners, agents, charterers, and navigating officers from sending unseaworthy ships to sea. The government holds that the Eastland was unseaworthy on the morning of July 24th when it tipped over in the Chicago river.

### "Educating" the People.

Anthracite coal operators are not overlooking the necessity for publicity and "education" in negotiating the next miners' wage scale. "The Toilers' Defense," of Coaldale, Pennsylvania, official newspaper of United Mine Workers' District No. 7, prints the following: "The news writers who were taken through the anthracite in a special train and wined and dined by the operators, will soon send out their dope stories. It is not possible that this stuff will have the effect that the operators contemplate. News gathered and written by the writers will be in the interest of the corporations. The men made a careful investigation of mining conditions in swift automobiles, and toured the anthracite in less than three days. Photographs of good conditions of houses were taken, and the bad conditions passed up. The men did not enter the mines at all, but it is presumed that they will accept the word of the operators as to the conditions inside."

## BEETHOVEN MADE USE OF MEMORY.

"I carry my thoughts about me for a long time, often a very long time, before I write them down," said Beethoven to a young musician; "meanwhile my memory is so faithful that I am sure never to forget, not even in years, a theme that has once occurred to me. I change many things, discard, and try again until I am satisfied. Then, however, there begins in my mind their development in every direction, and inasmuch as I know exactly what I want, the fundamental idea never deserts me,—it arises before me, grows—I see and hear the picture in all its extent and dimensions stand before my mind like a cast, and there remains for me nothing but the labor of writing it down, which is quickly accomplished when I have the time, for I sometimes take up other work, but never to confuse one with the other. You will ask me where I get my ideas. That I cannot tell you with certainty: they come unsummoned, directly, indirectly—I could seize them with my hands—out in the open air; in the woods; while walking; in the silence of the nights; early in the morning; incited by moods which are translated by the poet into words, by me into tones that sound, and roar and storm about me until I have set them down in notes."

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

## Industrial Accident Commission

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**LABOR LEGISLATION.**

That the momentum of modern legislation for the protection of labor is sufficiently well established throughout the country to overcome a period of general reaction such as obtained in the present year is shown by the annual Review of Labor Legislation issued from the New York headquarters of the American Association for Labor Legislation. The Review, which enumerates the most important laws affecting the welfare of labor passed by the legislatures of forty-four states and two territories and by Congress, shows that some very significant advances were made.

Illinois this year made illegal the use beneath the surface of the ground of processes generating poisonous fumes or dusts, and Delaware regulated the sanitation of canneries, providing that on a third conviction the court may close the establishment. Safety statutes for mines and for railroads and street cars were extended in over a dozen states each, and Colorado, Michigan and Pennsylvania passed measures for the better sanitation of labor camps. Ten states made up-to-date provision for the reporting of industrial accidents and Rhode Island was added to those which require the notification of occupational disease.

Ten new states—Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Montana, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wyoming—joined the ranks of those providing workmen's compensation, making thirty-three in all, or two-thirds of the country. Commissions to study the subject were created in Alabama and Utah. Alaska and Arizona established old age pensions, and California appointed a commission to report on the whole subject of social insurance.

A general eight-hour day for all occupations was submitted to referendum in Alaska. North Carolina established a sixty-hour week and an eleven-hour day. In a number of city fire departments important provisions for regular days off with full pay were enacted.

The stress of unemployment during the past winter led to provision for investigation of the subject in ten states, while California and Nevada declared that the problem transcended state lines and they called for a federal inquiry. Idaho officially recognized the "right to work" by providing in future sixty days' public employment a year for all citizens. Systems of public employment exchanges were created or extended in ten states, and regulations for private bureaus were made more strict. Idaho followed Washington in abolishing private employment offices operated for profit.

Arkansas and Kansas enacted minimum wage laws for women and children, making eleven states which now have such legislation, and Idaho appointed a commission to investigate the question. Arkansas, Maine and Texas established for women a nine-hour day and a fifty-hour week, Wyoming a ten-hour day and fifty-six hour week, and Tennessee shortened its legal week from fifty-eight to fifty-seven hours. Commissions in both of the new minimum wage states were empowered to regulate hours.

A labor disputes act in Colorado, modeled on that of Canada, made strikes and lockouts illegal, pending arbitration or investigation by the industrial commission, while Washington prohibited picketing. Indiana and Michigan provided for mediation boards. In Wisconsin private employment agents were required to inform applicants for work of the existence of strikes or lockouts in plants seeking help.

Over one-half of the states in which legislation was passed this year took action on child labor. As in previous years the trend was toward higher age limits, shorter hours, prohibition of night work, and stricter requirements for issuing "working papers." Ohio requested its

Congressman to work for the Palmer-Owen Federal Child Labor bill.

Prominent among the laws passed by Congress was the Seamen's Act, which abolished arrest and imprisonment for desertion and directed the President to terminate treaties providing therefor, and also regulated hours of labor, wages, quarters, number and qualifications of seamen, and life-saving apparatus. The use of the stop-watch in timing the work of government employees was forbidden. Congress has failed to pass the Kern-McGillicuddy Federal Compensation bill but the House Judiciary Committee reported it favorably this year and it will be reintroduced early in December.

**FACTS STATED.**

San Francisco, December 8, 1915.

To the Editor "Labor Clarion," City.

Dear Sir: Some newspapers on Saturday, December 4th, stated that the Old Faithful Inn closed because the Waiters' Union demanded an increase in wages, same to be paid in advance, and that the Inn closed up rather than submit to that extortion. In order that the public of San Francisco may be acquainted with the truth in the matter, I will state that the foregoing is as false as it is malicious. We do not propose to indulge in the recital of the petty grievances, such as withholding the pay of the extra men working in that establishment for as long as 7 or 8 days, and many other similar things, but the climax came when the Aetna Insurance Company gave a banquet in the Old Faithful Inn, and placed a check for \$250.00 in the hands of the manager, to be distributed among the employees who worked on that occasion, and the management refused to comply with the request and the waiters therefore did not get one cent of this money. The membership of the union decided in meeting that unless the money was forthcoming they would refuse to work on closing day, and the management was so notified. There never was any talk of increasing the wages for that night, and any statement to this effect is an absolute and deliberate falsehood. The boys did demand some security for the wages for closing day, for they remembered very well the past performances of Mr. Muller at St. Louis, when the waiters had a strenuous time collecting the wages for the closing week, and they did not see fit to risk a repetition of that performance.

We respectfully submit to the public that we have acted in good faith, and were perfectly within our rights, and to further substantiate our position we might mention that the Old Faithful Inn was the only establishment of any importance at the Fair grounds that we had trouble with all during the Fair, while other houses, like Nurenberg, Muller & Luxus, etc., worked in perfect harmony with us all during the Fair and we never had any differences or difficulties with same.

Hoping that you will see your way clear to publish this in your paper, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

HUGO ERNST,

Sec.-Treas. Waiters' Union, Local No. 30.

**FOOD FOR WORKERS.**

General Manager Couzens, of the Toronto, Canada, hydro electric system, a government-owned utility, has his own views on the amount of food necessary to sustain a big-muscled electrical worker. He believes, for instance, a Saturday lunch for these huskies should only consist of boiled rice, apple pie, bread, butter and tea. For Monday's lunch he is quite sure a potato salad, bread, jelly and tea is sufficient, while he would arrange Tuesday's mid-day banquet as follows: Vegetable soup (without meat), bread, butter, jam and tea.

The general manager is paid a salary of \$12,000 per year, which is more than the chief justice or

the premier of Canada receives. The electrical workers employed by the hydro electrical system are on strike because the commissioners in charge of this public utility have refused to accept an award given by a board appointed under the industrial disputes act of Canada. This law makes it illegal to call a strike or enforce a lock-out in a public utility until a government-appointed board investigates the dispute. In the present case the board indorsed the workers' request for wage increases, and now the hydro electric commission refuses to accept the award.

To support his claim that the employees should not receive a wage increase, Twelve-Thousand-Dollars-a-Year General Manager Couzens compiled a schedule of things necessary for a family of five—not for every family, but for a workingman's family.

No druggist, compounding a medicine could exceed the attention this \$12,000 a year paternalistic gentleman gave to his weekly (can also be spelled "weakly") bill of fare—for workmen. Wednesday's menu shows that oyster stew, crackers, tea, jam and jelly will suffice for lunch. No limit is placed on the number of crackers necessary to sustain life. For dinner, to be eaten the same day, butter is tabooed, because of the jam and jelly excesses at lunch time. So the evening meal, after a hard day's work, is arranged thusly: Baked beans, stewed tomatoes, bread, lettuce salad, cinnamon buns.

For Saturday's dinner, these "hands," who risked their lives all week, are given the privilege of eating meat—the first since Monday. But lest they acquire extravagant notions, Mr. Couzens provides that the third meal on Sunday shall be bread, butter, jam and cocoa.

Despite the general manager's closest estimate, which totals \$971.40 per annum, he ignores such necessities as newspapers, books, music and magazines. These seem to be included in "education," which is listed as free. For "recreation, amusements and holidays," he allows \$12 per year, or a little less than 25 cents a week. For street cars, \$30 per year, or a fraction over 57 cents a week, is declared sufficient.

**DECRY MACHINE-MADE MEN.**

"The greatest thing in life is the right to be a man filled with a 'divine discontent,' and not a machine," declared Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, in a speech in Washington, D. C., recently. He said he had no sympathy with any scheme or philosophy of education that has a tendency to make mere machines out of human beings or divide citizens of this country into the peasant classes.

"I know of no reason," said the educator, "why one class should have the fullness of life and another class not have. We must regard humanity in all things. There is no relief by so-called philanthropy. Each person living must eat, wear clothes, have transportation, hear music, read books and participate in life. Today we are teaching things scientifically—not by imitation. Wherever the flag of this government flies we are training children. We are not trying to teach little children tricks by which they may be useful to employers, but we are giving them a liberal education which will enable them to earn a living and yet find a liberty and joy in their work."

Dr. Claxton expressed the hope that the day would not be far distant when every child, irrespective of race or condition, would be given education extending through the high school. He said the boys and girls being trained now would live to see the United States have a population of 200,000,000, cities of 10,000,000 and many cities of 1,000,000. This condition, declared the speaker, would result in problems of greater quantity and more complexity. "We must fit these boys and girls for citizenship—that is part of their life," he said.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 3, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

**Roll Call**—Financial Secretary McTiernan excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Boiler Makers No. 6—John Kane, M. J. McGuire, W. P. Bowser, J. G. Enwright, V. J. Leary. Asphalt Workers—John Deveney. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From C. F. Curry, Congressman, relative to the report of the Federal Industrial Commission. From the Panama-Pacific Exposition, relative to closing day.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From Hoisting Engineers, relative to the construction of Hetch Hetchy.

**Referred to Organizing Committee**—From the International Upholsters' Union, relative to the Carpet and Shade Workers.

**Referred to Legal Adviser**—From the Wisconsin University Debating Society, relative to pension systems and compulsory insurance for all workers.

**Requests Complied With**—From the Society for the Prevention and Study of Tuberculosis, relative to purchasing Red Cross Christmas seals. From the Baltimore Typographical Union, requesting Council to communicate with the secretary of the Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md., requesting that he insert the printing eight-hour law of the United States in future contracts. Communication from the American Federation of Labor, stating the proceedings of the convention were now ready for distribution. Moved that the Council purchase 100 copies; carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Milkers Reported that the trouble with the University Mound Dairy was settled. Glove Workers Reported 200 members are out on strike in Milwaukee, and requested a further demand for the union label when purchasing gloves. Waiters—Requested unions when giving affairs to secure waiters through its headquarters.

**Label Section**—Minutes received and filed.

**Executive Committee**—On the application from Milkers' Union for a boycott on the University Mound Dairy, the matter was referred to the secretary for adjustment. Report concurred in.

The chair at this time introduced Bro. E. O'Dell, international organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, who addressed the Council on the conditions of the shoe workers of San Francisco and vicinity. The secretary was directed to send a letter to affiliated unions relative to the conditions of the shoe workers.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved that the secretary be instructed to make provisions for business agents to enter Fair grounds during the wrecking of buildings; carried.

**Receipts**—Electrical Workers No. 537, \$8; Glove Workers, \$4; Typographical, \$40; Sugar Workers, \$4; Press Feeders, \$32; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$24; Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Waiters, \$40; Plasterers, \$8; Machinists, \$40; Street R. R. Employees, \$28; Garment Workers, \$20; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Butchers No. 115, \$16; Molders, \$20; Asphalt Workers, \$5; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Teamsters, \$40; Steam Fitters No. 590, \$16; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$4; Label Section, \$9; Convention Fund, \$112. Total, \$530.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; Stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Pacific Telephone Co., \$13.93; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Hall

Association, \$100; Label Section, \$9; Schmidt-Caplan Fund, \$3000. Total expenses, \$3250.43. Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### LABEL SECTION.

#### Minutes of Regular Meeting Held November 17.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. by President W. G. Desepke.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

**Credentials**—Retail Delivery Drivers for D. J. Gotelli and J. Dunleavy, vice J. Harrington and G. Kilpatrick. Credentials received and delegates seated.

**Communications**—From Hoisting Engineers, stating that they have indorsed resolution to admit committees; ordered filed. From Rubber Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 14791, informing the Section that the products of the La Crosse Rubber Mills Company is unfair; asking appointment of a committee to visit shoe merchants in the city; referred to Agitation Committee.

**Bills**—Printing 100 postal cards for Ladies' Auxiliary, \$2.50; Mattie M. Barkley, for multi-graphing, \$3; salary and expense to officers, including postage and incidentals, \$24.60.

**Report of Union**—Delegate from Machinists reported that a certain firm in this city is using the label of the hatters illegally.

**Reports of Committee**—Ladies' Auxiliary reported that they had a good meeting and delegates to the convention were present and addressed the meeting. Trustees reported favorably on bills and same were ordered paid; they also submitted a financial report for the quarter ending September 30, 1915.

**New Business**—At this time, there being several visitors present the privilege of the floor was granted to them and they addressed the delegates on behalf of the union label, card and button. By motion, secretary was authorized to have twenty tables made.

Meeting adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

### "BUY MEAL TICKETS."

The State Commission of Immigration and Housing has caused a warning to be published in the papers of the East to the effect that an acute condition of unemployment may develop in California during the early winter. The Commission now states that this is a warning not only to the migratory workers of other States but it is hoped to influence those in California to husband their summer's earnings. The Commission urges that the surplus earnings be deposited in savings banks or other safe depositories. "Buy a meal ticket" is also a slogan proposed for the workers. The Commission suggests that such an investment of savings in advance payments of room rent and meal tickets would in many instances prove a wise precaution and would help to tide an unemployed man through the winter months.

Year after year the opportunities for earning a living in times of stress in the winter are growing more rare for the improvident and dissolute, who contribute not only to their own discomfort but to the hardships of the worthy unfortunates who are too often adjudged to be in the same improvident class.

If you would be pungent, be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.—R. Southey.

### LAND FOR HOMESTEADERS.

Orders designating 1,875,000 acres in California and 830,000 in South Dakota, for entry under the enlarged homestead act have been approved by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department.

Man had no hammer to begin, not a syllabled articulation; they had it all to make, and they made it.—Carlyle.

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By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.  
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

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## THE FELON.

By H. F. Powell, Australian Labor Organizer.  
(Pessimism.)

A felon I, and in the vault of crime

Must languish ten long years in grief and shame,

My youth engulfed and cruelly crushed, my name

Attain't emerging hence throughout all time.

The future, like some hateful hackneyed rhyme,

Repeats its measured menace still the same;

It burns my heart and brain—words! blood! then flame!

Leaping in mad career, like hot quick-lime.

My crime is dark; my doom prolonged; my spirit

Unbent and growing rank with poison. Foul

Intent besieges all my outraged sense

And frightful fiends must soon my soul inherit;

This soul, that shame confirmed in crime, shall howl

No more, alas! its grief to judges dense.

## (Optimism.)

A boy convicted of crime, unbowed he stood,—

Erect in proud reproof against his sentence,—

But eighteen years and void of all repentance,  
As tho' inured to vice or carved in wood.

His mind, traversing roles of bad and good,

Refusing still to blush for his committance,

Enlarged on plans to better his detenance

And five long years improved as best he could.

In thought, he ever dwelt on future hope

And bravely bent each nerve to tough restraint,

Upheld by deep sustaining sense of fairness  
Denied in past but still within his scope.

And rolling time revealed him nothing faint,

But wondrous strong to alter life's grim bareness.

## ORPHEUM.

A splendid and novel bill will be presented at the Orpheum next week when Victor Morley will present what is termed a musical military travesty entitled "A Regular Army Man," which is a condensation of "My Best Girl." Mr. Morley brings with him a company of twelve people, his own musical director and a splendid scenic equipment. The Leightons will appear in a comedy singing, talking and dancing skit called "The Party of the Second Part." Lew Hawkins, the Chesterfield of Minstrelsy, and one of the foremost burnt cork comedians in the United States, will entertain with new songs and stories. A combination iron jaw and tight wire act will be presented by the Leon Sisters and Company, who appropriately style themselves sensational entertainers. The Ballet Divertissement presented by Swan Wood and the Metropolitan Opera House Ballet; Reine Davies in new songs and new costumes, and Nonette, the violinist who sings, will also be included in the attractions. A special feature of this fine program, which shares the headline honors, will be Laura Nelson Hall, who was the original Everywoman in Henry W. Savage's allegory of that name, and who is one of the most popular leading actresses that have appeared in this city. She has only recently allied herself with vaudeville and will appear in a one-act play by Robert H. McLaughlin, author of the "Eternal Magdalene" called "Demi-Tasse." She will have the support of Gaston Mervale and William Lorenz, two clever and deservedly popular actors.

Patrolize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor. It is the duty of union men to return the favor by patronizing them.

## CARE OF TEETH PROVES CURE.

Less rheumatism, fewer affections of the heart—marked lessening of these ills, has resulted now that the teeth of its students are being cared for by the University of California, as a new branch of the work of its Student Infirmary on the campus.

So great has the demand proved from the students for care of their teeth in the University's new dental clinic, established this year in the Infirmary by Professor Robert T. Legge, university physician and director of the Infirmary, that dental appointments must be made weeks in advance. The two dental surgeons recently appointed regular members of the Infirmary staff—Dr. G. F. Stoodley and Dr. B. G. Neff—are occupied from morning to night. The cost to the student is about two-fifths of ordinary dental charges, since the dental staff receive salaries and the students reimburse the Infirmary on a basis of proportional time.

To teach students to take good care of their teeth, and to prevent the varied physical ills which modern science has discovered to be the result of neglect of the teeth, was the University's object in making this important new addition to the work of the Infirmary.

To keep the students well by prompt attention to their ailments, no matter how slight they may seem, is the object of the Infirmary, which is supported by a fee of three dollars each half-year, paid by all the students. A daily average of 153 students received medical advice or treatment at the Infirmary last month. This means that 842 men and 677 women students received a total of 4744 consultations or dispensary treatments during that month.

The students sick enough to be put to bed in the Infirmary during that month averaged 15.2 a day. There were 88 men and 33 women sick in bed in the hospital department of the Infirmary during the month. Only students are admitted to its privileges.

The University's great work of preventive medicine, through this Infirmary system, has been much praised by educational authorities throughout the country, and the example is now being followed by various institutions in other parts of the United States. There is, however, scarcely any other American university which takes such thoroughgoing care of the health of its students as does the University of California.

## COLLECTIVE ACTION.

Here is a story which vividly illustrates that which is very helpful to workingmen—organization:

A planter down in Kentucky had just employed a strange negro as a mule driver. He handed him a brand new blacksnake, climbed up on a seat behind a pair of mules and asked the darky if he could use the whip. Without a word the mule driver drew the black lash between his fingers, swung it over his head and flicked a butterfly from a clover blossom alongside the road over which they were traveling.

"That isn't so bad," remarked the planter. "Can you hit that honey bee over there?"

Again the negro swung the whip and the honey bee fell dead.

Noting a pair of bumble bees on still another blossom, the darky swished them out of existence with the cracker of his new blacksnake and drew further admiration from his new employer.

A little further along the planter spied a hornets' nest in a bush beside the highway. Two or three hornets were assembled at the entrance to the nest.

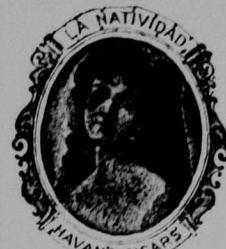
"Can you hit them, Sam?" he inquired.

"Yes, sah; I kin," replied the darky, "but I ain't agoin' to; dey's organized."

Beneath a free government there is nothing but the intelligence of the people to keep the people's peace. Order must be preserved, not by a military police or regiments of horse-guards, but by the spontaneous concert of a well-informed population, resolved that the rights which have been rescued from despotism shall not be subverted by anarchy.—Edward Everett.

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JUNE 30th, 1915:

Assets	\$60,321,343.04
Deposits	57,362,899.25
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,958,443.69
Employees' Pension Fund	199,184.10
Number of Depositors	66,965

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

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## Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Douglas 3178



December, 1915

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
\*\*Intertype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

(34)	Art Printery.....	410	Fourteenth
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	715	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1246	Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(17)	Eagle Printing Company.....	4319	Twenty-third
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.....	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Liedesdorff
(117)	Mullany & Co., George.....	2107	Howard
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88	First
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Rossi, S. J.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(152)	South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(52)	*Stacks & Peterson.....	1886	Mission
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.....	312	Chronicle Building
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.....	440	Sansome
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan, John F. Co.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumbler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.
(133)	Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson	

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....  
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

### MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie  
(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....  
109 New Montgomery  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery  
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.  
Latin Hall, Powell, near Green.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
M. & K. Grocery.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

Robert Emmett Sullivan, for many years a member of No. 21, died at his home in this city, 572 Sixth avenue, on Thursday, December 2, 1915, a victim of cirrhosis of the liver. Mr. Sullivan was born in California forty-nine years ago. A widow, Margaret T. Sullivan, and two children, a son and a daughter, survive. Sullivan was connected with the "News-Letter" for a long time, and was well known in newspaper circles in this city. Funeral services were held on Saturday, December 4th, at Star of the Sea Church, Richmond District; Interment, at Holy Cross Cemetery, was private.

Walter Forrest Rush, employed on the "Examiner" for the last four years, died at the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, on Thursday, December 2d, a victim of tuberculosis. Rush had been in poor health for several months, but his passing came quite unexpectedly, as it was thought that his recent removal to the Home would prove beneficial and that he would again be restored to normal health. Rush was a prominent figure in newspaper circles in New York for a generation, having held positions of responsibility and prominence on several of the large papers of that city. He was at one time connected with the Paris edition of the New York "Herald," and later employed in London by the English manufacturers of the Mergenthaler linotype machines. The remains were interred in the Printers' plot at Colorado Springs.

C. B. Crawford, Leo Israelsky, M. S. F. Rockwell, A. E. Eichworth and Edgar Apperson constitute the newspaper scale committee appointed by President Tracy since the last meeting of the union.

The new laws enacted at the Los Angeles convention of the I. T. U. and the propositions adopted by the recent referendum vote of the membership become effective January 1st. Beginning on that date the international per capita tax will be increased from 45c to 50c per month, the additional 5c being used for improvements and extensions to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. It is expected that in a short time the facilities of the Home will be so increased that the present waiting list of applicants will be taken care of and that it will not be necessary in future to keep members waiting any great length of time before gaining admission.

Members of No. 21 who own stock in the California Co-Operative Meat Company should attend the regular stockholders' meeting to be held Sunday, December 19, 1915, at 2 o'clock, in the Building Trades headquarters, 763 Twelfth street, Oakland. Persons holding 25c coupon issues are requested to present same for redemption.

The Monotype Composition Company, 433 Sacramento street, is the latest venture in the printing industry in San Francisco, and expects to open for business on December 15th. George W. Mackenzie, for five years employed as an expert by the Lanston Company, and recently connected with its exhibit at the Panama Exposition in this city, will have charge of the plant, which will do composition, make-up, etc., for the trade.

Organizer George E. Mitchell is in Sacramento, having been called on to assist the local union in its scale negotiations with the commercial offices in that city.

### To Captain Terence McGowan.

When you left the Old Country you never  
Dreamed you would be one-half so clever  
As to smoke at your pipe  
While setting the type  
That would baffle all human endeavor.

—J. J. Galvin.



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2.30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoplin and Valencia.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 116—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2.30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## Notes in Union Life

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William Muheim of the musicians, Samuel Munzer of the waiters, John Baker of the marine cooks, Seth O. Johnson of the coopers, Alfred E. Aitken of the sheet metal workers, William Jebe of the bartenders, Joseph Morton of the carpenters, Abraham Kass of the musicians, Alfred Peterson of the stevedores, Herman Schneider of the cooks, Hiram G. Shaw of the stevedores.

Boilermakers' Union No. 6, which was recently formed by the consolidation of Locals 25 and 205, met Thursday evening, December 9th. The newly-elected officers were installed and a business agent chosen.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 has recommended the names of several candidates for the Carpenters' Hall Association. Officers for the Association will be elected at a joint meeting of the various carpenters' locals January 12th. The union paid \$50 in accident benefits at the weekly meeting.

A proposed amendment to the by-laws, which would prevent officials from holding office for more than two consecutive terms was overwhelmingly defeated at the meeting of the Bartenders' Union. The union paid out \$60 in sick benefits. Nominations were opened and will be completed next Monday night. The election will be held December 21st. Five dollars' worth of Red Cross Christmas seals were purchased to swell the fund to fight tuberculosis.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has completed its list of nominees for the ensuing term: President, Hugo Ernst, Theo. Johnson; first vice-president, C. F. Welch, Harry Coleman; second vice-president, Selig Schulberg; secretary-treasurer, J. Weinberger, Wm. Nickols, A. C. Rose; business agents, V. E. Chapman, Dick Ford, Osman Reichel, C. Sharkey; custodian, Paul Bricker, Ralph Baldwin, F. N. Devlin, Arthur Davidson; trustees, J. J. Dibble, M. Anticevich, Ed. Johnson, J. J. Travers, Jas. King, Chas. Bloom, Fred. Dunlap; local joint executive board, Hugo Ernst, Jas. King, A. C. Rose, J. Weinberger, Theo. Johnson, S. Schulberg; delegates to Labor Council, Theo. Johnson, John Fink, A. C. Rose, Hugo Ernst, S. Schulberg, Jas. Karsten, C. Sharkey, V. E. Chapman, J. Weinberger, Jas. King, Dick Ford, G. Love, Wm. Nickols, Osman Reichel; executive board, Al. Stanford, A. C. Hoffman, Wm. Winslow, Julius Urban, Bob. McKenna, Tony Geister, Harry Libow, Chas. Parsons, Chas. Salinas, Harry Coleman, Harry Collins, H. P. Roberts, Harry Le Galla, P. B. Mahorn, R. M. Falkenberg, J. J. Cunningham, Leon Meyer, John Bruns, Frank McGuire, Alex. Kornberg. The election will be held Monday, December 27, 1915. Polls open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The American Federation of Labor Convention committee met in the Labor Temple last Monday evening and closed up the business of the committee concerning convention matters. A report will be made to the Labor Council tonight.

Piledrivers', Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 77 will give its annual ball in Majestic Hall, Saturday evening, December 18th. The union has elected the following officers: President, Don Cameron; first vice-president, Jas. Leahy; second vice-president, Fred Ayers; secretary-treasurer, A. L. McDonald; business agent, J. D. Barnes; trustees, F. L. Ayer, Bert Bush; delegates to Labor Council, J. D. Barnes, Roy Chance, J. B. Leahy, Don Cameron, A. L. McDonald, F. L. Ayer; delegates to City Front Federation, Roy Chance, J. D. Barnes, Don Cameron; conductor, F. Cushman; warden, Archie Bell; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. Harris; delegates to Label Section, Roy Chance, Thos. Roberts.



# PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

## UNION STAMPED SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—  
Shoes for every occasion—the GREATEST  
VARIETY—THE BEST QUALITY at  
THE LOWEST PRICES. :: :: ::

For the past 34 years we have catered to the  
UNION TRADE, and ours is the only store where



EVERY SALESMAN HAS HIS UNION CARD

Store  
Open  
Saturday  
Evenings

**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1881  
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"  
825 MARKET ST. STOCKTON 825

San  
Francisco's  
Union  
Shoe

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The differences between the Milkers' Union and the University Mound Dairy have been adjusted satisfactorily.

Remember the union label when making Christmas purchases.

A dance in honor of the union waiters who served at the Exposition was given at the headquarters of Waiters' Union No. 30, Monday evening, December 6th. The arrangements were in charge of H. Coleman and H. Libow.

Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 has elected the following officers: President, O. F. Donnelly; first vice-president, L. B. McMinnon; second vice-president, Peter Kirby; recording secretary, W. G. Desepte; financial secretary, L. W. Schmitt; treasurer, J. H. Laird; guide, Frank Leslie; guardian, G. E. Strawbridge; trustees, W. R. Cammack, Carl Dose, J. R. Lengwinat; delegates to Labor Council, G. E. Becker, W. R. Cammack, O. F. Donnelly; delegates to Label Section, W. G. Desepte, O. F. Donnelly; delegates to District Council Convention, A. H. Bierman, W. R. Cammack, Val. J. Dervin, W. G. Desepte, O. F. Donnelly, Carl Dose, Harry Friedrichs, J. H. Laird, Frank Leslie and L. W. Schmitt.

Organizer O'Dell of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union asks the support of the Labor Council in unionizing a notoriously non-union shoe manufacturing concern on Valencia street. A letter will be sent out by the Council to all affiliated unions, asking them not to purchase any shoes made by this firm. The union shoe clerks will assist by showing these shoes as little as possible to customers.

The Retail Clerks' Union has elected the following officers: President, Adolph Ammann; vice-presidents, C. F. Jenssen, W. W. Harris; recorder, Ernest Solomon; secretary-treasurer, Emil Kahn; guide, James Roddy; guardian, A. Harris; trustees, Joseph Rudee, J. C. McCarthy, N. T. Denehy; delegates to district convention, Gus Elkins, Ernest Solomon and Emil Kahn.

Two requests to have the interests of its union membership safeguarded were received Friday night by the Labor Council. In both instances Secretary John O'Connell was directed to use his

best efforts to carry out the recommendations. One of these was in the form of a communication from the Hoisting Engineers' Union, asking that the Council use its influence to see that the prevailing union wages will be in force on the Hetch Hetchy work and that none but bona fide citizens of San Francisco are employed on the project. The other concerned the dismantling work at the Exposition grounds. The Council was requested to ascertain whether or not the various business agents will be admitted to the Fair grounds during the wrecking period, so that union conditions may be looked after.

State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin announced Tuesday that State free employment bureaus for men and women will be opened in San Francisco about December 15th, and similar bureaus will be established a little later in Sacramento, Oakland and Los Angeles. "The men's department will probably be located at 933 Mission street," said McLaughlin. "After looking over the ground thoroughly, I recommended this location to the State Board of Control, which will pass judgment on it. We are arranging to establish the women's department at 21 City Hall Avenue. The officials of the Employment Bureau will be appointed by the State Civil Service Commission, which will select them from its eligible lists." McLaughlin will endeavor to co-operate with Federal and municipal employment offices, wherever possible. He has submitted a plan to Secretary of Labor Wm. B. Wilson, whereby he hopes to work in conjunction with the Federal employment office. The Board of Control has endorsed McLaughlin's plan to have the State Employment Bureau co-operate with the Municipal Employment Agency in Los Angeles. "I believe co-operation to be necessary," McLaughlin said, "to prevent Federal, State and municipal employment offices from running counter to each other's work. I believe also that our field will be greatly enlarged by such co-operation. The employment offices will be absolutely free to both employer and employee. It shall also be our aim at all times to keep up the prevailing wages."

### DEFENDS CHILD LABOR.

President Sherard of the Southern Textile Association opposes the Palmer Federal Child Labor bill, which will be re-introduced at the coming session of Congress. He says the bill fixes the age limit for child employment at 16, and now Secretary Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee, in a letter to a Southern newspaper, intimates that if Mr. Sherard will read the bill he will find the 16 year limit applies only to mines and quarries, and that the limit for workshops is 14 years.

Other statements by President Sherard are answered as follow:

"But Mr. Sherard's greatest objection to the bill is, waiving the matter of the age limit which he misunderstood, that the South, educationally, is unready for it. He says the textile manufacturers employ children, not because child labor is cheap, but for the good of the children (and here let me say that we are glad to see he admits child labor is not an economic asset). There being no adequate school system in the South as yet, he says, there is no good place for the children except the mills. Therefore the mill men employ them. This is a most altruistic point of view for the manufacturer to take, but unfortunately there seems to be something wrong with their argument.

"In the first place if we were to say that the Southern child has no safe place to go except the school house or the cotton mill, Mr. Sherard and his associates would resent it as a gratuitous insult to the South. In the second place, Mr. Sherard is too pessimistic in regard to educational conditions in the South. The movement for compulsory schooling is gaining ground in the South. Last year Florida and South Carolina passed local option school attendance laws, while Alabama and Texas went further and passed statewide laws for compulsory school attendance. But this compulsory school attendance movement has always to combat the fact that the child labor laws of the South are poor."

### PRIVATE SHIPYARDS ARE HIGH.

Government navy yards scored a decided hit over private shipbuilding yards last week when bids for two battleships and other vessels were opened. It was found that in no instance did the private concerns come within the cost limit.

Advocates of a government-built navy are encouraged, and it is believed the incident will convince national law-makers of the necessity of equipping more government yards for battleship building. It is claimed that strong efforts will be made by the private yards to be permitted to revise their figures before the award is finally made.

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